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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL IN  
JERUSALEM, 1920-1921.

*To the Trustees of the American Schools of Oriental Research.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the School during the academic year 1920-1921.

In accordance with the wish of the Committee I remained in Jerusalem during the summer, assuming the Acting Directorship of the School in June. The previous Director, Professor W. H. Worrell, left Jerusalem June 21, and Dr. J. P. Peters went soon afterwards, leaving me in sole charge. I wish to express my indebtedness to the three members of the staff during the preceding year, Professors Clay, Peters, and Worrell, for assistance and advice of great value.

July 1, the civil government was formally proclaimed in Palestine, with the distinguished English statesman, Sir Herbert Samuel, as High Commissioner, after three years of military administration. The civil authorities, awake to the importance of the historical and religious antiquities of Palestine, lost no time in appointing Professor John Garstang, of the University of Liverpool, Director of the British School of Archaeology in Palestine, to the post of Director of Antiquities. Shortly afterwards, an Archaeological Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of the principal local and national archaeological interests, was appointed, beginning its sessions August 3. The Acting Director was thus able to participate in all the meetings of the Board, whose first task was to draft the Antiquities Law (published in October, 1920). The Antiquities Ordinance may safely be termed a model of its kind, and its liberal provisions for the division of the finds between the Palestine Museum and foreign institutions undertaking excavations should not fail to stimulate archaeological research in the Holy Land.

In many respects the life of the scholar in Palestine has become more tolerable during the past year. Many of the

restrictions which had hampered the work of scientific institutions under a military régime have been removed. While prices have not altered materially, there is reason to expect that they will remain fairly stable from now on. The housing problem, which has been no less serious in Jerusalem than in cities elsewhere, bids fair to be solved in large part in the course of next year, since building operations are planned, and some work has actually begun. It is, unfortunately, true that the country is not perfectly secure, and that riots and troubles of various kinds may be expected in the spring, but the uncertainty of life in Palestine for foreigners has been greatly exaggerated, and neither the present Director nor any of his associates have ever suffered personal loss or injury in any of their extended trips about the country. During the year, furthermore, the Trans-jordanic tribes have gradually quieted down, and there is no reason to restrict the scope of our journeys to Palestine proper, as has been necessary in the past. The ease and security of travel have increased decidedly, and the influx of tourists, as well as of visitors and students, has begun again, after an interruption of six years. Above all, the active resumption of excavations has made Palestine again the center of interest to archaeologists and Bible students all over the world. There is reason to expect that no less than six campaigns will be conducted in historical sites of Palestine next year.

The Fellow, Professor C. C. McCown, Ph.D., D.D., of the Pacific School of Religion, arrived in Jerusalem Sept. 22, 1920, and remained in Palestine until May 17. While, owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing, and even more to exaggerated accounts circulated in America, there were no regular students, we had the pleasure of several more or less prolonged visits from various American scholars and friends, to whom the hospitality of the School was extended. Professor W. A. Shelton, of Emory University, a member of the Chicago Expedition directed by Professor Breasted, spent the latter part of June in Jerusalem, and on his return to America added his growing institution to the list of our supporters. Rev. Amos I. Dushaw, D.D., an alumnus of Union Theological Seminary, arrived in Jerusalem Sept. 13, and stayed during the greater part of the year at the School with his family. Professor M. G. Kyle, D.D., Ph.D., of Xenia Theological Seminary, who was appointed Lecturer of

the School, was in Jerusalem from March 19 to May 10, leaving the most pleasant memories of his genial and delightful personality.

In accordance with the agreement made in the autumn of 1919 between the British and the American Schools, arrangements were made for moving our library as soon as the British School had secured permanent quarters. Last year the library was moved into the Bute House, before the negotiations for the lease of the building had been completed; when the latter failed, and the French acquired the house for their consulate, the library had to be moved back into its old home. During the summer the British School occupied a house in the Greek Colony, two miles from our School, so the library remained in our house, but as soon as the Way House, near St. George's Cathedral, had been definitely leased, the library was transferred to it (Oct. 2). The new quarters are considerably more spacious than the old, and we have the great advantage of a separate reading-room, where our encyclopaedias and other general reference works are installed, along with the small collections of the Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology. The hall into which the reading-rooms open contains a valuable collection of ceramic and bronze objects from Lachish, Gezer, Beth Shemesh, Ashkelon, etc., arranged in chronological order by the skilful hands of the Keeper of the Museum, Mr. W. J. Phythian-Adams. On the same floor are the offices of the Department of Antiquities.

After the resumption of School work in 1919, our library was found to be painfully deficient in recent works, owing to the almost complete cessation of new acquisitions. During 1919-20 about seventy-five books and pamphlets were added, mostly gifts, and during the present year over four hundred books were acquired, mainly by purchase from Germany. Owing to the low value of the mark, German books could be bought for a third to half the pre-war price, so that a great many standard works in all fields of Oriental and Biblical archaeology and philology were purchased. It is an unusual pleasure to acknowledge the liberality of American institutions and individuals, from whom we received many valuable gifts. Our most hearty thanks are due to the Carnegie Institute, to Harvard and Princeton Universities, and to the following individuals:

Professors G. A. Barton, A. T. Clay, M. I. Hussey, M. G. Kyle; Dr. J. B. Nies; Professor J. P. Peters; and Mr. W. H. Schoff. Let us hope that their generous example will be followed by other institutions and authors. Thanks to the action of the Society of Biblical Literature, in voting us their exchanges, we have received a large number of parts of the *Journal of Theological Studies*, *Expository Times*, *Theologisch Tijdschrift*, and other periodicals. The *Annual* is being exchanged with the following publications: *Revue Biblique* (in part), *Palästina Jahrbuch des Deutschen Evangelischen Instituts*, *Orientalia* (Rome), *Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale de l'Université de St. Joseph* (Beirut), *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (University of Paris).

Among the more important additions to the library, in all departments, we may mention the following works. All the German journals to which we subscribed before the war have been continued, and all gaps filled. The *Zeitschrift für Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* from 1905 on had never been acquired, and we had never subscribed for the *Zeitschrift für Neutestamentliche Wissenschaft*. Both these important journals are now represented by complete files. We have also subscribed for the *Recueil des Travaux* and the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, two journals of the highest importance. In the field of archaeology proper, we have secured the four volumes of the Princeton *Archaeological Expedition to Syria*, Jaussen and Savignac's *Mission archéologique en Arabie*, Puchstein's *Boghazköi*, Kohl and Watzinger's *Synagogen in Galiläa*, and many works of less importance. In Assyriology, we have acquired a number of volumes of *Cuneiform Texts from the British Museum*, bringing this series up to date; Meissner's *Seltene Ideogramme*, Deimel's *Pantheon babylonicum*; Schroeder's and Ebeling's *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur*, a practically complete set of the *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*, and many other important volumes. We also have a nearly complete set of all the important books and monographs dealing with the Hittites and their civilization. In Egyptology, where our collection was painfully deficient, we have bought and received a large number of accessions, among them: Müller's *Egyptological Researches* (three volumes); Naville's *Pithom*, Petrie's *Tanis* (two parts), *Royal Tombs*, and Gardiner's *Inscriptions of Sinai*; Lieblein, *Dictionnaire des noms*, with the German continuation (very rare and

valuable); Sethe, *Historische Urkunden des ägyptischen Altertums* (five volumes), and *Pyramidentexte* (two vols.); Möller, *Hieratische Lesestücke* and *Hieratische Paläographie*, etc., etc. Our modest collection of Arabic literature and lexicography has been supplemented by the *Lisan el Arab* (complete in twenty volumes), the *Muht el Muht*, and a number of Cairene editions of important Arabic authors, especially Mas'ûdî, Tabarî (complete), Ibn Khaldûn, Baidâwi, Shahrastâni, Tha'labî, the Boulak Arabian Nights Entertainments. Among European works may be noticed a copy of Flügel's rare and important edition of the *Fihrist*, and works by Goldziher, Nöldeke, Nicholson, etc. In folklore and comparative religions we have added Frazer's *Golden Bough* and *Folklore in the Old Testament*, large selections from the *Kleine Texte*, edited by Lietzmann, and from *Religionsgeschichtliche Versuche und Vorarbeiten*, Wendland's *Hellenistisch-römische Kultur*, and many other books dealing with Jewish and Christian religion, primitive religion and modern folklore, Hellenistic and modern syncretism. Biblical studies have gained by a number of important commentaries and histories of Israel, and various special studies and popular handbooks, including a number of the latest conservative treatises on the Old Testament. We have also purchased a number of books dealing with the zoology, geology, etc., of Egypt and Western Asia, and Teubner editions of Ptolemy, Pausanias, Diodorus, etc. Our greatest need is a sufficiently liberal appropriation to enable us to acquire expensive archaeological works, with which we are very insufficiently equipped. Since Palestine has been, from time immemorial, the meeting-place and melting-pot of races and civilizations, it is vitally necessary for productive work that we be equipped with complete documents of the surrounding cultures, especially of the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Anatolian, Hellenistic, and Arabic, or Islamic.

Present conditions emphasize the great need of our own building, since the tenure of our present house is very insecure, owing to the acute shortage of houses, and to the pressure brought from various sources upon our landlord, Mr. Ibrahim Terzipashian, who has dealt with us very reasonably in the past. Thanks to the skilful representations and negotiations of our friend and advisor, Mr. Antoine Gelat, the necessary arrangements have been made for the renewal of the lease for the present

year, 1921-22, but there is likely to be more difficulty in the future, until we have our own building.

Since virtually no furniture or equipment has been bought since before the war, some additions have become necessary, especially in view of the loss and deterioration of our stock. It was also necessary to furnish the room left vacant by the removal of the library, and for this purpose some furniture in good condition, belonging to a former German official of the Syrisches Waisenhaus, was purchased at a reasonable figure. The forethought of the Committee has also added a much appreciated Hammond typewriter to our equipment. We still require a working outfit of photographic and surveying apparatus, especially a plane-table, for use in archaeological reconnaissances. The addition of a tent or two for traveling on longer expeditions would be most desirable, since hiring tents is now a most unsatisfactory process.

A few slight accessions to our museum have been made. Captain Johnson has placed us in his debt by promising to donate to the School his private collection of paleolithic and neolithic flint artifacts from Palestine, containing several hundred specimens.

Owing to the absence of regular students this year no classes were formed, but the Director and Professor McCown gave a number of lectures, all public. November 29 and December 6, they delivered two lectures in the British School of Archaeology, before good audiences, on "The Ancient Races of Western Asia," and "The World of the Hellenistic Papyri." From Dec. 2 to March 3 a series of twelve lectures on the Old and New Testaments was given once a week at the American School, also well attended. The subjects were: (the Director) "Recent Progress in Old Testament Research, The Book of Genesis in the Light of the Ancient Orient, The Early History of Israel, The Religion of the Canaanites, Moses and the Prophets, Hebrew Poetry"; (Professor McCown) "The New Testament and Recent Discoveries, Light on New Testament Language and Literature, The Social Background of the New Testament, Magic and Miracle, Ancient and Modern Spiritism, Prophecy and Apocalypse." The Director presented two papers before the Palestine Oriental Society, in the November and May meetings, entitled "A Revision of Early Hebrew Chronology,"

and "The Sites of Ekron, Gath and Libnah." In the same meetings Professor McCown read two papers, "Solomon and the Shunamite," "Solomon as a Magician in Christian Legend," both of which will appear in the *Journal of the Society*. In addition, both the Director and Professor McCown gave a number of talks and addresses. Under the auspices of the Jewish Literary Society, *Sefatenu*, the Director gave, in February, a lecture on the early history of Israel, before an audience of several hundred. Our Lecturer, Professor Kyle, also gave in May a series of lectures on the Bible and Archaeology, under the auspices of the American Church.

Professor McCown was engaged throughout the year on a number of important researches, besides studying modern Greek and Arabic. In the course of a painstaking examination of the manuscript treasures in the library of the Greek Patriarchate, he discovered a number of MSS of pseudepigrapha and Christian apocalypses which should by all means be published. Some of this material he was able to prepare for publication himself during the course of the year. For the assistance of other scholars he expects to publish an account of this material. He also collected a mass of very interesting material on the cults and beliefs associated with Christian and Muslim shrines and welis.

The Director continued his own researches on various subjects connected with the history, geography and religions of the ancient Orient, especially those bearing on Palestine. For the *Annual* he prepared a monograph entitled "Notes on the Historical Geography of Palestine," as well as a number of papers for the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, the *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, the *Revue d'Assyriologie*, *Receuil des Travaux*, *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, etc. He also assisted Rev. H. Danby in editing the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, and served as Vice-President of the Society.

In view of the rapid changes now taking place in Palestine and adjoining lands, old customs and folklore of the greatest interest and often of the most respectable antiquity are unquestionably about to disappear. It is therefore of the greatest



importance that this material be documented as rapidly as possible. Europeans and Americans have done yeoman service in this field, but few foreigners can ever hope to win the confidence of the common folk and get so close to their heart that they can exhaust the information buried there. Accordingly, it should be the earnest effort of every scholar resident in the East to enlist the enthusiasm of young Orientals in the search for customs and legends. The fascination of the study is very great, and a man who has once become interested will never lose his pleasure in it as long as there is encouragement and competition. The Director has, therefore, bent every energy to attracting promising Syrian scholars and amateurs in to this field. In order to arouse their personal interest he has given up the practice, now no longer necessary, of collaborating with them, while publishing the material under his own name, but instead, he assists them in preparing their own articles, advising, translating or correcting, annotating where advisable and sometimes putting the material into shape for publication himself, but always allowing it to appear under their own names. The following papers have been presented before the Palestine Oriental Society in this way: (Mr. E. N. Haddad) "Blood Revenge among the Arabs," "Political Parties in Palestine: Qaisi and Yemeni," "Methods of Education and Correction among the Fellahin;" (Dr. T. Canaan) "Haunted Springs and Water-demons in Palestine," "Byzantine Caravan Stations in the Negeb;" (Omar Effendi el-Barghuti) "Judicial Courts among the Bedouin of Palestine;" (Mr. Hanna Stephan) "Modern Palestinian Parallels to the Song of Songs." All of these papers have appeared already or will be published soon in the Journal of the Society, founded at so auspicious a time through the initiative and energy of Professor Clay. Of these Syrian folklorists two deserve special mention, Dr. Canaan, who unites a tireless enthusiasm in collecting material to an unusual opportunity, since he is the best-known physician in southern Palestine. He has already published a monograph of value, *Aberglaube und Volksmedizin im Lande der Bibel*, as well as several articles in German journals. Omar Effendi is a young Muslim of a prominent Fellah family, who unites an intense interest in Arabic history and literature with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the customs of the people. For more than ten years he has

been gathering and storing up material. Mr. Haddad is an old friend of our School, and needs no introduction to those who have been here in past years. Mr. Stephan is a young man of promise, who, like Canaan and Haddad, received his inspiration in the Syrisches Waisenhaus, now again in operation under its old Director "Vater" Schneller, who is enabled to continue his magnificent work by the aid of a most liberal subvention from the Near East Relief.

On account of the smallness of the School personnel this year, and the relatively limited scope of our trips, since Transjordan has not been accessible until just recently, they were not so extensive, though perhaps in some respects more thorough than has usually been the case hitherto.

From September 6 to September 11, 1920, the Director and Dr. Georges S. Kukhi, of Yale University, now in Cairo, made a short trip into Galilee, by way of Haifa, Nazareth, Tiberias, Semakh, and the railway back to Haifa, making short excursions to Tell Amr, ancient Harosheth of the Gentiles, Mt. Tabor, and Mejdol, Irbid, etc., on the Sea of Galilee.

From October 7 to October 22 the Director was absent from Jerusalem on a visit to Egypt, in company with Dr. Kukhi. While the principal purpose of the trip was to buy some necessary equipment both personal and for the School, it was intended also to make some necessary researches in the Egyptian Museum and Library, which were impossible in Jerusalem. In this connection, I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesies extended by Messrs. Quibell, Edgar and Munier. Owing to an ill-timed attack of influenza, the third aim, to establish relations with a number of Egyptian scholars and libraries, was not reached.

October 31 and November 5-6 the Director made two short excursions with Captain Mackay and Col. Phythian-Adams to Khirbet Beit Sawir, where there are some interesting megalithic remains, and to Ashkelon, to inspect the results of the first campaign, just being brought to a close. A number of small excursions were made with Professor McCown to Ramallah, Frank Mountain, etc., and Professor McCown and Mr. Haddad made a number of short trips in the neighborhood of Jerusalem to gather folkloristic materials. November 23, the Director, Professor McCown and Dr. Dushaw visited Beth Shemesh, the site

of Mackenzie's excavations, and Sar'ah, the ancient Zorah, returning the same day.

From December 20 to January 1, Professor McCown and Dr. Dushaw were absent from Jerusalem making a tour through Galilee, by way of Haifa, Nazareth, Tabor, and Tiberias. Thanks to the courtesy of the Greek Patriarchate in Jerusalem, which furnished them with letters to all the Greek monasteries en route, they were enabled to make the trip more cheaply and conveniently than might otherwise be the case.

During January and February only a few short excursions were made to the villages in the neighborhood of Jerusalem. March 14, all the members of the School left, with a party of English, for the Dead Sea, by way of 'Ain Fâra, Wadi Kelt, Jericho, and Deir Hajleh, making a detour on the way to visit 'Ain Duk. Early in the morning, March 16, we went down from the Greek monastery to the shore, and found the remainder of the party already there, with a motor boat and trailer. In the course of the two day trip down to the southern end of the Dead Sea and back, we visited Engedi, camped for the night at the foot of Jebel Usdum (Sodom), visited the famous salt grottos, spent part of the afternoon at the mouth of the Môjib (Arnon), and returned late in the evening, March 17. At 10:00 P. M. the three members of the School, with Mr. Bailey of Ramallah, a young Orientalist of great promise, set out from the shore of the Sea to walk to Jerusalem, which they reached about 9:00 next morning, having walked thirty miles, mainly up-hill, in the course of the night.

Next morning, March 19, the Director and Professor McCown started on a trip through Judaea, by way of Hebron, Beit Jibrîn, 'Arâq-el-Menshiyeh, Ashdod, Yebneh (Jamnia), Tell es-Sâfi (Libnah), 'Araq ed-Dibbân, Tell Zakariyeh (Azekah) back to Jerusalem, March 24. The results of the collation of texts and the study of the mural paintings in the tombs of Beit Jibrîn will be published, partly by the Director, and partly by Professor McCown; the topographical results will appear in the second volume of the *Annual*.

On our return, March 27-28, we accepted the invitation of Mr. Haddad to assist in a reconciliation ceremony and feast in an encampment of the half-Bedouins of Hizmeh, near Wadi Fara. It was a most interesting case of reconciliation and pay-

ment of wergeld after a murder, followed by an estrangement, which fortunately stopped short of a feud. Professor McCown secured a most interesting series of photographs.

April 4, Professor McCown, Dr. Dushaw, and the Director left for a more extended journey through central and northern Palestine. As we were anxious to study the country in detail, we traveled slowly, devoting much time to modern shrines and ancient ruins, and stopping in native villages for the night. Our route took us by way of (April 4) 'Anâta, Hizmeh, Jeba', Mukhmâsh, to Deir Dîwân and Bethel, where we spent the night; (April 5) 'Ain Yebrûd, Tell 'Asur, Turmus 'Aya; (April 6) Seilûn, Sâwieh, Nâblus; (April 7) Sebastieh, Burqah, 'Ajje; (April 8) Dôthân, Yamûn, Sile, Ta'annuk (Taanach); (April 9) Tell Abu Qudeis, Tell el-Mutesellim (Megiddo), Tell Abû Shûsheh, Tell Qeimûn, the Muhraqah on Mount Carmel; (April 10) Dr. Dushaw left us, going on to Haifa, Tell el-Qassîs, Sheikh Abreik, Seimûnieh, Yâfa, Nazareth; (April 11) in Nazareth; (April 12) Sefûrieh, Tell Bedawiyeh, Khirbet Rûmeh, Khirbet Qâna, Khirbet Jefât, Kaukab; (April 13) Tumrah, Kâbûl, Dâmûn, Tell Qisân, Tell Berweh, Akka; (April 14) Khân Iskanderûneh, by way of Ez-Zîb (Achzib) and Umm el-'Awâmîd; (April 15) Râs el-'Ain, Tyre; (April 16) in Tyre; (April 17) Tell Ma'shûq, Qabr Hirân (so, Tomb of Hiram, so-called), Qâna, Tibnîn; (April 18) Bar'ashît, Qades (Kadesh Naphtali) (April 19) Mâlikeh, Sâliah, Kefr Bir'im, Sufsâf, Sâfed; (April 20) in Sâfed; (April 21) Jubb Yûsif, Khirbet Kerâzeh, Tell Hûm (Capernaum), Tâbghah; (April 22) Tell el-'Oreimeh, Mejdol, Irbid, Khirbet Quneitriyeh, Tiberias; (April 23) Tiberias, Khirbet Kerak, Daganyah (Jewish Colony); (April 24) to Beisân; (April 25) Mount Gilboa, Fuqû', Beit Kâd, Jenîn; (April 26) Qubâtieh, Nâblus; (April 27) Nâblus to Jerusalem by car. In this trip, which has been described rather fully in a previous report, we found a good deal of material, especially epigraphic (to be published by Professor McCown) and topographical (to be discussed by the Director). We would not fail, however, to express our appreciation of the courtesy extended to us by the French officials in Tyre and elsewhere. At Tyre we had a pleasant visit with the French archaeologist, M. Lorey, and inspected the work just beginning at Tell Mashuq.

Professor McCown paid a visit to Ashkelon on his way

from Jerusalem to Egypt, May 16-17, and the Director paid a visit immediately afterwards, May 18-21. The Director visited Ashkelon again, in company with Professor Pedersen, of the University of Copenhagen, and Père Mallon, Director of the Pontifical (Jesuit) School of Archaeology in Palestine, May 30-31. The day after the return he made a trip with Professors Dalman and Pedersen, and Mr. Linder, to some sites north of Jerusalem.

The academic year 1920-21 has seen the resumption of excavations after many years of interruption. Two campaigns were carried on in Ashkelon, under the direction of Garstang and Phythian-Adams. As a result of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund here, very interesting ruins, of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Arab period were found in the so-called "Peace Field," while excavations on the sea-front scarp of the tell proper have revealed stratum after stratum of debris, from the third millennium on up to the Crusading period. At the bottom of all were found a number of caves which the discoverers conjecture reasonably to represent the first human abodes on this site, from the neolithic age. The discoveries of painted potsherds, systematically studied by Phythian-Adams, permit a certain ceramic index of Canaanite and Philistine civilization to be set up, doing away with guess-work in this field. Even after the work of Petrie, Bliss, Macalister, and Mackenzie, there was room for doubt as to the exact relation between the changes in ceramic style and the political changes in the land. At Ashkelon, however, a burned area, on which new foundations of crude brick are laid, separates the stratum containing Philistine sherds from that with only Canaanite and Cypriote.

Work of great interest was also carried on by Dr. Nahum Slousch at Tiberias. In two brief campaigns he found a Jewish synagogue, which the local Jewish scholars think is the *Kenistâ d'Hammâtâ* mentioned in the Talmud. In connection with it he found an interesting seven-branched candle-stick (*menôrah*) carved from marble, some fine mosaics (probably of Arabic work), two sarcophagi with Greek inscriptions, and an interesting Christian Kufic inscription from the tenth century, etc. During the month of April the Dominicans, under the direction of Père Vincent, disinterred the remains of the Jewish synagogue of Neara or Noaran ('Ain Duq) near Jericho. This synagogue, though from the same age (third century A.D.) as the syna-

gogues of Galilee described by Kohl and Watzinger, was built of brick instead of stones, while the floor was covered with mosaics. Several new memorial inscriptions turned up, besides a remarkable representation of the Zodiac, with the Hebrew names of the signs attached to the graphic representation, and a damaged group showing Daniel (with name attached) in the lion's den. This extraordinary find, to be published with colored plates during the coming year, will give a new idea of Jewish art in the Talmudic period.

During the summer excavation was commenced at Capernaum by Père Orfali, and at Beisân by Dr. Clarence Fisher, for the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Great results are to be expected from the thoroughly scientific methods of Dr. Fisher. The English will resume operations at Ashkelon, applying themselves, so far as possible, to the Philistine stratum. The Jewish Archaeological Society, under the direction of Dr. Slousch, will continue work at Tiberias, and make some soundings in Jerusalem and the immediate vicinity. It is also expected that the University of Chicago will begin excavations at Megiddo during the coming year, resuming the task where the Germans laid it down prematurely, sixteen years ago. Unquestionably it will be a year of the most intense interest to the lover of archaeology and the student of the Bible.

In May the Director made formal application to the French administration in Syria, for the reservation of the site of Tell el-Qâdi, in the zone subject to boundary rectification by the Anglo-French Commission now at work. M. Henri Virolleaud, Adviser for Archaeology and Beaux-Arts in Syria, responded favorably, and referred the matter to the Académie des Inscriptions in Paris, which has the supervision of the French Archaeological Mission in Syria. In June we were informed that the Académie des Inscriptions expressed itself as glad to grant the permit to excavate in case the site remained under Syrian control. If it should pass to Palestine, the reservation will become merely a matter of form, subject to the discretion of the Director of Antiquities in Palestine and the Archaeological Advisory Board. If, under present conditions, it seems, for any reason, inadvisable to undertake so elaborate a task as Tell el-Qâdi, it may be suggested that there are a number of small mounds in Palestine, whose excavation would often prove very important, and would

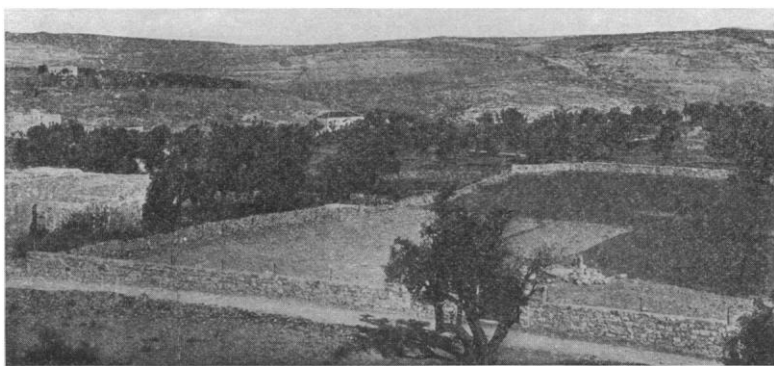
sometimes bring surprises. Every archaeologist knows that it is not always the big mounds which repay the excavator best, in proportion to the time and expense devoted to them. Many a shallow mound conceals an Israelite town or village, or a building of interest from Graeco-Roman times. Not a few insignificant mounds represent the site of a Canaanite fortress or holy place. The little mound of Tell el-'Oreimeh, on the Sea of Galilee, proved a perfect mine of interesting Canaanite bronzes and ceramic objects. The excavation of the shallow mound at Tell el-Fûl, less than an hour north of Jerusalem, would at least settle the question of the identity of the site, probably that of Gibeah of Benjamin. The little mound of Tell Duweir, S. E. of Beit Jibrîn, suggested by Dr. Bliss, though certainly not the site of ancient Debir (the name means "little monastery"), may be very interesting. Many an apparently modern site, now covered with an Arab *khirbeh*, doubtless conceals an ancient village—and the most unassuming village of antiquity sometimes concealed archaeological treasures when it fell to ruins.

It is a great pleasure, in conclusion, to express appreciation of the many courtesies shown us by our friends in Jerusalem. Professor Garstang and Mr. Phythian-Adams of the British School of Archaeology have placed us repeatedly under obligations to them; our relations under the coöperative agreement have been most pleasant, and, I trust, mutually helpful. Mr. E. G. H. Mackay, for some time Chief Inspector of Antiquities, has shown us many courtesies, which we gratefully acknowledge. Miss Woodley, secretary of the British School, has been most helpful in looking after the library in our absence, and in assisting readers and visitors to the library. The Dominican Fathers, especially Pères Lagrange, Dhorme, and Vincent, have been most kind and courteous in every way, and have given us free access to their valuable library. We have also had the most pleasant relations with Professor Dalman since his return to Palestine in April; we can only regret profoundly that he will go back to Germany in the autumn, and that the reopening of the German School will not be possible for years. The clergy and staff of St. George's have been at all times most courteous and friendly. Mr. Kelsey of the Friends' Mission School in Ramallah has shown us the most delightful hospitality on many occasions. Our relations with the Jewish scholars of Jerusalem have been

most friendly throughout, as have also been our association with Arabic scholars and educators. To the Greek Patriarch and the librarians of the Patriarchal Library, Pères Kleopas and Klemis, we are indebted for many courtesies. To Mr. Antoine Gelat and his son Elias, for many years our trusted friends and advisers, we owe a debt of gratitude. Their valuable counsel and business experience have eased our path repeatedly, and their friendship is among our most valued possessions.

W. F. ALBRIGHT,  
*Director.*

Jerusalem,  
Aug. 12, 1921.



*View of property of Jerusalem School. In foreground Roman remains discovered in clearing ancient subterranean cistern.*